THE WIRZ TRIAL.

Additional Chapters of Southern Prison Horrors.

Further Illustrations of the Mode of Warfare

of the Modern Chivalry.

TO STRIKE OUT PORTIONS OF THE TESTI-

Banus remarked that on looking over the testimony he was so much impressed that a great deal of it was illegal that he now asked the Court, when they came to examine it, to treat it accordingly. This applied to twostrike it out would be granted. But as nothing could be stricken out of the record of a military court he

hat the reasons for the request should be stated.

Mr. Bakka replied that he noticed in several pages ons, the witness said "Yes" or "No." Another was, the witnesses, after thus replying to the thing legally to do with the case, or as affecting the

ourt constituted like this was capable of judging what

was and what was not testimony.

Mr. Bakes supposed he had a right to object to what was wrong, and to exercise the same privilege he would

Joseph Adler testified as to instances of suffering of the sick, similar to those heretofore narrated by other been assailed by the dogs; the throat had been torn to and the blood was running from the wounds Drs. White and Stevenson and others were near at the time; they did not seem to have any compassion for lied on the spot the same day; some of the prison as he would "communicate good news if the Captain ould give him something to eat;" Wirz promised to do and came with six others to fill up the tunnel; Wirz rried a loaf of corn bread under his arm to give to the former; a man almost dead with the diarrhea, eing Wirz, got up from the ground and said, clease give me something to cat; I have en too sick to go for my food;" Wirz had a ridge in his hand, with which he struck the man over e head; the man went into fits and was taken to the spital, and two days after that he died; the witness d seen men suffering in the stocks, of the seventy-one as who accompanied him to the prison all excepting eive died; on one occasion he saw Wirz with a sentil; a man having crossed the dead line. Wirz asked the name why he did not shoot, and instructed him to fire, techer the man was over the dead line or not; he furer said if the sentinel did not shoot, he would have m punished; the sentinel then shot the man, the balling effect in the breast; the prisoners near by conyed the wounded man to the hospital; the witness narmed the statements concerning the shooting of the elegged man called "Chickamauga," and was crossamined by the counsel for the defence.

reamined by the counsel for the defence.

TESTIMONY OF W. H. JENNINGS.

William H. Jonnings, a negro soldier, belonging to the lighth United States colored regiment, testified that the wound which he received in his left thigh was not drease after he was taken to Andersonville; he was whipped in the month of March, 1864, for not going to work; this was by order of Capfain Wirz, a month after he was imprisoned; he was not able to work, having caught a neary cold by working in the swamp; the man Turner, who had charge of the dogs, whipped him, giving him hirty lashes on the bare back; he was then put in the stocks for a night and a day, with nothing to eat or brink; after being released he was again put into the stocks of the stocks of the without the stock of the dogs, and who died soon after. Cross-examined—Witness said he was captured at Mustee; his wound was never dressed, but healed up.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS N. WAY.

Thomas N. Way, belonging to an Ohio regiment, said while at Andersonville he was punished for fifteen minutes, by being tied by the thumbs, his toes barely touching the ground; he attempted to escape and was captured; encountering Wirz, the latter said, "Well, you's back again;" the witness replied, "I guess so," when Wirz continued, "I'm going to take care of you dis time—I'll put you in the stocks four days;" the witness aid, in a loke, after this was over. "I had rather be caraid, in a loke, after this was over. "I had rather be carwhen wirz continued, "I'm going to take care of you dis mme—I'll put you in the stocks four days." the witness said, in a joke, after this was over, "I had rather be carried than walk." when Wirz replied, "You God damned son of a bitch, if you give me any more of your lip I'll shoot you." Wirz then put him in the stocks for four days longer; his head and feet were fastened in the stocks, his back on the ground and his face exposed to the sun; the punishment was inflicted because he had attempted to escape; he knew personally about the hounds, as he had been captured three or four times by them; a young fellow named Freddy, seventeen years old, was caught by the foot and afterwards form all to pieces by the dogs; the witness and another of the escaping party climbed a tree, but they were caught storn all to pieces by the dogs; the witness and another of the escaping party climbed a tree, but they were caught and brought back; this was in the latter part of August, 3564; Tutner, who was with the hounds, said "Good for you to pieces;" the witness said he was bucked, and did not know but he deserved it, for being late a roll call; he explained at some length the bucking and gaging and gave his experience in the chain gang; in September, 1864, while forming line, a sick man could not find his place and ran up to the head of the line, where he was met by Wirz with the exclamation "You God damned Yankee son of a bitch if you don't git into the ranks I'll shoot you;" he struck the man with his revolver and knocked him some feet; the man was too weak to get up again; this was the only time he saw Wirz use his pistol; the witness was in bail and chain, with four others, for attempting to make his escape, and kept so for twenty-five days.

The court at one took a recess till two o'clock.

The court at one took a recess till two o'clock.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN H. STEARNS.

When the court reassembled John H. Stearns testified that shots were frequently fired into the stockade by the sentry; he saw, in August, five men who had received gunshot wounds, and were sent to the hospital; he described the shocking condition of the prisoners who were placed in the hospital; some were almost naked, and he remembered one case especially, where the most offensive filth had got between the man's clothes and his skin, penetrating his nose and mouth, causing him intense pain, as was evident from his actions; the man was delirious and died; many others became delirious from disease; amputation was frequently performed, resulting almost invariably in death; he did not remember any case of recovery where amputations had been performed; the effects of the vaccination was syphilis, in some cases as marked in its character as that disease ever is.

marked in its character as that disease ever is,

Alexander Kennell, who was a prisoner at Andersonwille, testified that he had seen men with ball and chain,
and had seen them bucked and gagged and in the stocks;
a man who belonged to a Pennsylvania regiment was,
about the 15th of February last, put in the stocks at four
evicock in the afternoon, and was brought back to the
stockade the next morning at nine o'clock; the man did
not eat anything after he came in, and told him he had
been chilled thoroughly; the man soon died in consequence of the exposure to the weather; another man, to
his knowledge, died from injuries received in the chain
gang.

William Wiles Scott testified to the crueity of Captain Wirz. In the latter part of August a sick man, sitting sea a bank, asked Captain Wirz to be sent to the hospital, when the latter cursed the invalid and hit him a violent blow over the head; the man went to his tent and died a day or two after; the witness mentioned another case; ene of the guard threw a brickbat and struck Wirz on the shoulder; Wirz, without stopping to make inquiry, drew his revolver and shot a Union man.

I. S. Paud, of the Second New York heavy artillery, testified that he took the names of men who had been robbed of 'ankets and canteens at Andersonville; the witness saw Wirz take a picture of a lady and two children from a life gan soldier, and, throwing the photograph on the ground, ground it beneath his heel; the soldier's wife was dead, and this was all he had to remember her by; the witness mentioned the cases of the prisoners, and of Wirz's cruelty to a sick man.

Rufus Monday, of the Seventy-fifth Obio, testified that on the 22d of February he saw Wirz pick up a brickbat and with it strike a sick man on the lower part of the ear, and on the 10th of March be kicked a young man, who had sat down, and whose mouth and nose bled in consequence of the assault.

Abner A. Kelley, Fortieth Ohio, testified that when he and his fellow prisoners were taken to Andersynamic they were robbed of their blankets..cset way he did so, so, which were removabilitifig under orders of Captain his were hiter, on being asked by a prisoner whether the expected the men to live on such rough and unwholes one test replied. "It is good enough for you damped

Sidney Smith, of the Fourteenth Connecticut, testified that he saw Wirz knock a man down with his revolver another man, who was sick, received a severe bayoned wound; almost every time a sentinel shot a man he was relieved on a thirty days' furlough.

relieved on a thirty days' furlough.

TESTIMONY OF GODFELDT BRUMMER.

Godfeldt Brummer, of the Fourteenth Cennecticut, testified that the prisoners were treated well until Captain Wirz assumed command of the prison; Wirz used to come into the stockade every morning, and if one man was missing the whole detachment would be deprived of food until he was accounted for; the witness, being sick, was not a troll call one morning; Wirz came into his tent and called him "a Yankee son of a bitch," drew his tent and called him "a Yankee son of a bitch," drew his tent and called him "a Yankee son of a bitch," drew wis tent and called him "a Yankee son of a bitch," drew wis tent and called him "a Yankee son of a bitch," drew hold kill him," whereupon Wirz kicked him out of bed; some ladies, who had assembled at the gate, asked our men what they came tiffer to fight for; one of the prisoners made them a speech, at which they became angry; Wirz coming up said: "Geraway, you damned Yankees; I've got enough powder and ball to kill all of you."

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS H. HOWE.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS H. HOWE.

Thomas H. Howe testified as to blankets, coats, watches, money, &c., having been taken away from the prisoners and handed to Wirz; when the prisoner arrived at Andersonville it was difficult for him to find a place to lie on, the ground being so thickly covered with prisoners; he could not at first sleep, owing to the wounds and groans of the sick; when he waked in the morning he saw dead men all around him.

The above named witnesses were cross-examined.

The court at four o'clock adjourned until to-morrow.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Army-English and French Accounts of the Military Situation, &c. Translated for the HERALD from the Paris Opinion No

tionale of the 24th of August, 1865.] The war on the Plate river has brought up a point of maritime law, which, we believe, has never before presented itself. The Brazilian squadron ordered to blockade the Paraguayans have mounted on the banks of the Pa rana. Will the neutral Powers consider a blockade o to have the opinion on this subject of those newspapers

federate States during the past four years.

The Moniteur, Putric and Journal des Debats, strive to appear as an important incident. This defection was ac-companied by cries of "Mucran los unitarios," (the party under Mitre); "mucran los unitarios," (the name given to the Brazilians in the countries near the Pliste and Vivan los Paraguayos. The triple alliance is now dissolved, and the hatred existing against Brazil is stronger than ever throughout all the Argentine provinces.

Brazil is stronger than ever throughout all the Argentine provinces.

The Euglish press, which since the commencement of the war has constantly demonstrated its sympathy for the pro-slavery empire of Brazil, is candid enough to admit that the cause of the allies is by no means encouraging. The latest news published by the London Globe states that the Brazilians had met with a serious reverse. There can be no doubt, but that Urquiza has joined Lopez with about eight thousand men, and that the Blanco party is about to get up another revolution in Montevideo.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Appeal to President Johnson in Behalf of Jefferson Davis and Ex-Governor Clark.

half of Jefferson Davis and Ex-Governor Clark.

Jackson, Miss., August 22, 1865.

To the President of the United States:—
The members of the Convention of the State of Mississippi, assembled for the purpose of amending the State constitution so as to restore our relations with the federal government, as Mississippisms and individuals, respectfully present the following petition:—
Charles Clark, late Acting Governor of this State, is, we learn, held in confinement by authority of the United States government at Fort Pulaski. He is old, malmed, shattered in constitution and wrecked in fortune. He has long been known as a gentleman of high social position, of great worth, integrity and metiligence.

Jefferson Davis, lately the President of the States in rebellion against the federal government, is said to be in strict confinement and debarred the privilege of corresponding or conversing with his family or friends. He is said to be suffering ill health and to be threatened with the loss of sight. His family is reduced to poverty.

Here, resistance to the authority of the United States is at an end. There is no longer among our people any intention or wish to resist the government, but an honest determination to return to their peaceful occupations and

Here, resistance to the authority of the United States is at an end. There is no longer among our people any intention or wish to resist the government, but an honest determination to return to their peaceful occupations and to restore the prosperity that once blessed our State. The action of the Convention now in session leaves no doubt of the truth of this assertion. We believe that what is said of our own State is true of all the States lately in rebellion.

Few of us coincided with Messrs, Davis and Clark in their political opinions. Most of us voted against secession, and for years opposed the State rights party, yet some of us doubted that Mr. Davis acted upon an honest and sincere conviction that the theory of our government which he adopted was right—a theory once advocated by some of the best men our country produced. He was loth to resort to a disruption of the Union as a mode of remedying what he thought to be wrong in the past and guarding against other and more grievous wrongs which he believed to be impending. After the convention assembled in this State had passed an ordinance of secession he left the Senate of the Union assured, that he was required to do so by his duty to the State, a due regard for consistency and the political principies he had so long adhered to—the solemn, carnest and patriotic appeals contained in his latest addresses to the Senate justify us in these opinions. It was well known to our people that he was not among the most ardent of his political associates.

In other times, leading Mississippians to victory, he gallantly fought and bled for the Union, and reflected honor and renown upon our State as well as the whole country. We cannot be indifferent to his fate now, however much we differ from him in his political opinions, and we can but sympathize with him in his misfortunes.

When a war of sections began, inaugurated not so much by the action or apprais of individuals, as by the general uprising and enthusiasm of the masses, he was known to be bonest, sincere and prud

produce a more kindly feeling between people of the North and the South, and rid us of much of that asperity which has arisen from the recent conflict. We believe, too, that the pardon of Mr. Davis would be an act of grateful magnanimity, becoming a powerful government, whose military strength and resources have astonished the world, and whose claims to respect would rest not more upon its power than upon its acts of mercy in the hour of triumph. We submit that this act would elicit the applause and excite the admiration of all good men at home, and all good men and governments abroad.

We think the disasters that war has brought upon us will prevent the recurrence of rebellion. These disasters may well stand in the place of further punishment. They have reached us all. We recognize them in the desolation of our fields—in the ruin of our homesteads—the destruction of unfold wealth—the terrible loss of life, and the sweeping away of almost all that makes a people great, prosperous or happy. We therefore appeal, earnestly and respectfully, to the President to extend to these gentlemen, in whose fate Mississippians especially feet so deep an interest, the same elemency which he has generously extended to so many of our people.

[The above, it is stated, was signed by every member of the convention.]

Indictment for Murder and Arrest for

· Treason.
BEDFORD, Pa., Sept. 6, 1865. The Grand Jury yesterday presented a true bill in th case of John P. Reed, Jr., indicted for the murder of Deputy Provost Marshal Jacob Grouse, on the 1st of August last, and ignored the bill against Menzel Reed

Immediately after his discharge Menzel Reed was arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Colonel Alex ander Campher, on charge of treason against the Havin States. It may be remembered the Pittaburg to joined the rebel army de-

seneral Kilpatrick to Take the Stump. NEWARE, N. J., Sept. 6, 1866. General Judson Kilpatrick is expected to arrive in this DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Great and Harmonious Gathering of the Tribes.

The Convention Organized and Ready for Work.

Endorsement of President Johnson's Policy of Reconstruction.

Major General Slocum to be the Standard Bearer.

THE RESOLUTIONS FULL OF PATRIOTISM

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1865. Soon after twelve o'clock the Convention was called to order by Peter Cagger, Secretary of the State Central Committee, on whose motion Hon. C. H. Windeld was

on motion of Mr. Brewer, of Jefferson, E. O. Perrin and A. P. Apkar were appointed temporary secretaries.

The list of delegates was then called, the names of the contestants being omitted for the present.

have met, he said, to discharge a duty as important as any that has devolved upon the democracy of New York for many years; not of so much importance from the nature of the offices to be filled as in view of the crisis through which the country has just passed. We have just emerged from a great strugie, wherein the government has reasserted its strength and added one more pledge to the perpetuity of our institutions. The party of one idea, which has for some years past had control of the general government, and has administered the affairs of our own Natae, is soon to pass into that oblivion from which, in his opinion, it were far better for the true interests of the country it had never emerged. The work of reconstruction and of restoring harmony must, therefore, devolve upon that old party which has administered the government of our country through so many years of its prosperity. To restore harmony throughout the country is part of the mission of that party which has sent you here to inaugurate the pious, work, and it you fully appreciate the daty your deliberations will be as harmonious as the importance of the occasion demands. He took it for granted that an abiding love of the Union and a determination to malitain it at any sacrifice, which has always been the creed of our party, will constitute the platform; that as we love the Union, we shall extend the right and of friendship to all who hold the same patriotic convictions. If we undertake to speak at all of public functionaries, it will be to say that so far as they are in favor of malitaining the government, with the rights of the States unimpaired, we shall endorse them. As to the question of sufrage, it must of necessity belong only to the States concerned. It will be the duty of our party, as it ever was in the past, to look after and care for the scarred veterans who have returned to their hones to receive the honors due them. They come to us not necessarily as pensioners on the public bounty; but whenever their interests are as stake we stand pledged to see that those interests are respected. No claim of theirs must remain unpad or unadjusted. And as nature of the offices to be filled as in view of the crisis

THE REGULARITY OF OLD TANMANY ACKNOWLEDGED. the claims of the contestants from New York were considered at the last Democratic State Convention, and was recognized as the only regular representatives of the democracy of New York. In order to save the time of evention he moved the adoption of the resolution he had the honor to offer at the last State Convention, as

follows:—

Resolved, That the organization known as the Tammany Hall organization is the regular organization of the democracy of New York, and that the delegates claiming seats here under that organization have been regularly elected as delegates to this Convention.

Upon this resolution he called the previous question.

A POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. Bradderen, of New York, raised the point of order that the Convention not acting under any rules, the call for the previous question was not in order.

The Charkman decided that the Convention could order the previous question.

Mr. HASKIN called for the ayes and noes, which were

Mr. HARKIN called for the ayes and noes, which were ordered.

THE RESOLUTION ADDITED.

The previous question was then ordered by a vote of 60 yeas to 31 mays, and the resolution was adopted. COMMITTER ON THE KINGS COUNTY SQUABBLE.

Mr. PATHT, of Wayne, moved a committee of two from each district, except Kings, be appointed to decide upon the claims of the contesting delegates from Kings county, which motion was adopted.

COMMITTER ON PLATFORM AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. J. B. HASKIN offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of one from each judicial district, to report a platform and resolutions for the Convention, and moved that the resolution lay on the table until the permanent organization. The motion was agreed to.

COMMITTE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Mr. JOHN A. GEREN MOVED the appointment of a committee of two from each Judicial district to report a permanent organization for the Convention, which was agreed to.

THE COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

THE COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

THE CHARMAN appointed as the Committee on Contested Seats for Kings county the following:—Second district—Saxton Smith and Samuel Frost; Third—S. L. Mayhem and C. P. Collier; Fourth—A. W. Hunter and D. H. Parsons; Fifth—Delos De Wolfe and S. Earle; Sixth—S. M. Shaw and E. X. Appar; Seventh—James Lord and James Peddie; Eighth—W. Williams and L. S. Jenks.

The Charman appointed the following Committee on

Jenks.

The Charmman appointed the following Committee of Permanent Organization:—J. A. Green, Jr. chairman Emanuel B. Hart, Homer A. Wilson, John E. Holley, D. A. Axtell, W. D. Purple, A. Race and W. G. Watson.

On motion of Mr. S. M. SHAW, the Convention took a recess until four P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

REFERENCINO OF THE CONVENTION.

The Convention reassembled at four P. M. The galleries were crowded with spectators.

THE RINGS COUNTY CONTEST—Admission of THE CITIZENS'

CONVENTED DELECATION.

Mr. S. M. SHAW, from the Committee on Contested Seats from Kings county, reported in favor of the admission of the delegation headed by Tunis G. Bergen; and Ws. W. Tween, of New York, moved the adoption of the report, and on that motion called for the previous question, whereupon the previous question was ordered, and the report adopted.

PENSANIST ORGANIZATION OF THE CONVENTION.

JOHN A. GREENE, of the Committee on Permanent Organization, submitted the following, which was adopted unanimously:—

For President—First district, Wm. M. Tweed and Wm. Dodge; Second district, J. M. Humphrey.

Vice President—First district, Wm. M. Tweed and Wm. Dodge; Second district, J. H. Frost and W. R. Knapp; Third district, J. S. Freer and Horace Harrington; Fourth district, D. Magoon and A. W. Humber; Fifth district, J. M. Munce and D. A. Smith; Sixth district, O. M. Allaben and C. A. Kaher; Seventh district, J. McLean and McN. Seymour; Eighth district, L. W. Thayer and Z. A. Kendall.

Secretaries—E. O. Perrin, Thomas H. Ferris, George Sanford and Henry Shaft.

and C. A. Kaher, Seventh district, L. W. Thayer and Z. A. Kendall.

Men. Seymour; Eighth district, L. W. Thayer and Z. A. Kendall.

Secretaries—E. O. Perrin, Thomas H. Ferris, George Sanford and Henry Shaft.

Destallation and Address of this present.

John A. Greene, Jr., and Homer A. Nelson were named to conduct the President to the chair, on taking which Mr. Huswinsky said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—For the unselfcited and unexpected honor of being called to preside over your deliberations please accept my sincere thanks. When I glanced over the list of delegates to this convention, and saw the name of Horatio Seymour, who has begins, I standard bearer and our champion.—Would be called to the name of Horatio Seymour, who has begins, I standard bearer and our champion.—Would be called that the for constitution and listed to constitution the part of the best of my had supposed under the call of a time honored political Pholization; but not as partisans. We are here as representatives of that large class of our citizens who are, and determined that these shall be respected by people and rulers alike. The war for national integrity having been brought to a successful issue, it is our duty as American citizens to address ourselves to the work of restoring the waste of this terrible conflict, and the blessings of civil government to the people in all sections of our common country to that end it is of vital importance to the impire

money for the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of peace and union than any of her sistentials, should stand in the front rank in the struggle for the state of the peace and union than any of her sistentials, and the struggle for the peace of the pea

Mr. S. W. Shaw moved that the delegates for each judicial district be directed to report to the Convention the names of the members from each district to act as the State Committee for the ensuing year, which was

The Convention reasembled at seven c'clock, but the Committee on Resolutions not being sendy to report, the Convention adjourned until to-mose morning.

Our Albany Correspondence.

A HARMONIOUS OPENING. The Democratic Convention opened duly at noon to day, and despatched its opening session with auspicious harmony and discretion. The sagacious manager changed their programme last evening upon the arrival delegates of the more ultra stripe. Hon Charles H. Winfield, of Orange, was agreed upon as temporary nation of General Slocum, in place of General Patrick, for Secretary of State, was also conceded to the Seymour

faction, General Patrick being allotted to the place of

Treasurer on the ticket. COVERNOR SETMOUR DECLINES THE CHAIR, Until after the opening of the Convention to-day it was conceded that Seymour must be Chairman. In purcommittee of organization, but after the adjourment of the opening session it was found that Governo bility, and it was announced that he had left the city. Upon the calling of the roll of delegates forth marked applause, but not the storm which i

The speech of the temporary chairman, Mr. Winfield, was brief, temperate and exceedingly judicious. He is the member of Congress from Orange county district. and did great credit to himself on the occasion.

THE EMPHATIC RECOGNITION OF TAXMANY. emphatic vote upon a simple resolution sader the pre-vious question, shows the final determination of the democracy to extinguish the unfortunate feuds in New York. Charles G. Cornell was the Chairman of the Tammany men, Peter B. Sweeny taking an outside diplomate

The utmost harmony prevails. The withdraways Seymour removes the only bar to the unanimity of in at-tendance. This move has pleasantly surprise every body except certain republican wirepullers in who, it seems to me, had instigated this mid of Sey

nour's for the purpose of stigmatizing the Covention DEMOCRATIC HARMONY MUST BE IN

Upon the adjournment of the Convents this morning the anticipations that Seymour would peside as permanent chairman cast a very heavy share upon the othernent chairman cast a very heavy shade upon the other-wise buoyant temper of the delegat. His withdrawai gives great relief. The determation to avoid every possible source of division would ave conceded to him or his little faction anything the could demand consis-tent with the great aim of soking President Johnson with the full strength of the democracy. Some of his friends allege that he way of this council also, while others are he case here a oppose the plan, as it would others say he came here a oppose the plan, as it would affect the question of prown aspirations for the Presi-dency as well as Johnson's prospects of a nomination dency as well as Joheon's prospects of a nomination dency as well as Joheon's prospects of a nomination from the democratic party. It is certain that the temper of the Convention did not suit him, and he ery wisely left the city. His him, and he ery wisely left the city. His him, and he ery wisely left the city. His him, and he ery wisely left the city. His him, and he ery wiself con party and chair man of the Committee on Organization, compelled to remain the content of the and successfully argued by Henry C. Mully before the and successfully argued by Henry C. Mully before the and successfully argued by Henry C. Mully before the all day on this question. Over a bundred morevailed the anti-Murphy organization from Brooklyn attended.

HO BUSINESS TRANSACTED TO-DAY.

the ann-Mirphy organization from Brooklyn attended here on this subject.

The evening session for seven o'clock was adjourned without any action being taken.

Difficulty has arisen among some of the delegations in regard to the minor nominations. The names of Samuel J. Tilden and John B. Haskin are urged for attorney Gageral, the latter by the New York delegation unanimously. Tilden is strongly opposed, as the chairman of the committee of the Chicago Convention who framed the fatal platform of that body.

GENERAL SIQUENT ON HE THE STANDARD BRANKER.

in substituting General Slocum's name for the head of the ticket as Secretary of State. General Patrick, the candidate has night, will be named as State Treasurer. Lusius Robinson maintains his position as Comptroller. SPIRITED CANVARS FOR THE STATE PRISON.

Quite a contest has arisen between the friends of Gaylord Clark and Colonel McNett for the State Prison Inspectorship. To this is attribuged the delay and adjournment until to-morrow.

THE GENERAL TONE OF THE CONVENTION.

Nothing could be more judicious or patriotic than the tone of the Convention. There is a sober carnestness and unity of purpose prevailing in its deliberations which mark it as an epoch in political history. Nothing will be done in haste. The greatest harmony prevails, and far less greed of office is manifested than I have ever witnessed among such gatherings. The members are mainly business or working man, with comparatively few professional politicians, and still fewer officeholders. This is in marked contrast with the like gatherings of the other party.

Although the ticket will be carefully made up, yet the great work of the Convention is its resolutions, or platform. These were finally adopted by a committee of two from each of the eight judicial districts, were ready to be reported had the Convention as ready for them to-night. John B. Haskin be maintained to the more important of them in full, with an abstract of the others. The Committee and the Convention will have deserved the highest commendation for their discretion in eliminating this platform from the chaos of propositions which have been advanced of late as the new platform of the democracy.

First—That the past history of the democratic party is to be found in the proudest records of the country, its to be found in the proudest records of the country is to be found in the proudest records of the country is to be found in the proudest records of the country, when the fieldity to principle and the precised without the hard.

First—That the past history of the democratic party

inqualified language.

Eighth—Recognizes the abandonment of slavery in the

Eighth.—Recognizes the abandonment of slavery in the Southern States.

The concluding resolution repeats the endorsement of Andy Johnson, as follows:—
Resolved, That, banishing all minor party considerations and acting in the spirit of an cularged and generous patrictism, we cordulally support President Johnson in the policy which he has avowed to enable the States lately in revolt to put their governments in practical operation, and in all such constitutional measures as he may inaugurate to harmonize the country, restore and cement the Union of the States.

Major General Slocum, now in service 4 Vicksburg, is now spoken of, and will probably be the candidate for Secretary of State. A letter is here setting forth his poitical views and stating his willinguess to accept the

The New York delegations are urging the nomination of John B. Haskin for Attorney General, but he chances are strongly in favor of Samuel J. Tilden. John Van Buren is talked of by some.

Judge Allen is mentioned to-night for the Attorney Generalship, Mr. Samuel J. Tilden having peremptority refused to allow his name to be presented to the Conver

THE VIRGINIA BANKS.

State Banks-A Sad State of the Financial Resources of the Old Ibminwith but Little Specie-An Important Report Forthcoming.

examine into the financial condition of the several bank-

ing institutions of Virginia, and to whom the elicers of these banks were called upon to make special reports of their monetary affairs, recently held a meeting n Richwas discussed and the reports received, and from a casual glance at the general report of the officers of the commission we glean the following important items. Those banks which have sent in prorts are as follows:-The Bank of Virgina, at Richmond, with its branches at Petersburg, Freericksburg, Lynchburg, Norfolk, Dan-

ville, Portsmout and Union,
The Exchange Sant of Virginia at Richmond, with its branches at stersburg, Salem, Clarksville, Abingdon, Lynchburg of Alexandria.

em' Bank of Virginia at Fredericksburg, Wytheyte, Blacksburg, Lynchburg, Danville and Gainesville. The Bank of the Old Dominion at Alexandria and

parburg, and the Bank of the Valley at Leesburg and Christiansburg. By way of illustration, I give below the total amount of rebel bonds and securities held by the Exchange Bank of Virginia and its branches, as also the amount of specie—the round numbers being \$6,700,000 of rebel

onds to \$150,000 of specie. THE STATEMENT FROM THE BANK OF VIRGINIA and its branches presents a more satisfactory state of affairs, this bank holding about \$5,000,000 of rebel bonds with about \$300,000 of specie. The figures of the statement of the branch of the Exchange Bank of VA ginia at Norfolk includes the following named sums, viz:—Circulation, nearly \$500,000; deposits, \$60,000; specie, about \$40,000, while the bank holds so less than \$00,000 of rebel bonds, and of Virginia coupon bonds nearly \$50,000. In other securities she Virginia banks hold a considerable amount of southern State bank hold a considerable amount of southern State bank notes, especially those of twops, in addition to which they have claims upon a large amount of specie captured in Georgia, South Carolina and yorth Carolina, now held in possession by the Freedmen' Surreau, the probability being that much of this specie vill ultimately be re-

for dollar:

Bart of Commerce, of Fredericksburg
Bart of Winchester, at Winchester.

Southwestern Bank of Virginia, at Wybeville.

Bart of Rockbridge.

Ban of Rockingham.

Ban of the Old Dominion, at Alexandra and Perry-

Ban of Rockingham.

Ban of the Old Dominion, at Alexandra and Perryburg.

Mercantal Bank of Lynchurg.

Farrers' Bank of Fiscasie.

It isvorthy of remark, in connection with the statement of the Bank of the Old Dominion at Perryburg, that theore and two foliar notes issued by this bank are repudized by the prent institution at Alexandra, as not being authorized that institution and from being issued rithin the foll-confederacy. There were but about twenty thougaid dollars worth of these bills issued. The following indefindent banks, which were authorized to changs their most of banking by withdrawing their State securities angaking in their notes countersigned by the State Freastr, are in a more distressing financial condition, their isses out being large, and their securities being in the fifth of the various bonds and notes of the defluct conferacy, with a triling amount of specie, bills recovery or real estate to meet them:—

The Menticellonik of Charlottesville.

Bank of Rewarville.

Bank of Hewarville.

Bank of the Camonweith of Richmond.

Central Bank & Stauricon.

The calculativity that the Bank of the Valley and its branchs will sin a botter condition than any of the banks of the State, from the fact that the branch institutions of Mooreeld. Hardy county: branch at Leesburg, branch at Rostor, and the parent bank at Windhester, closed their core in 1611, refused to do any business and the contry was again in ascetted condition, and longequently escaped to a considerable extent the discarpus effects of Confederate patronage, which fell to be lot of its other banks of the State

NEWS FROM THE GULF.

Arrival of Beauregard at Vera Cruz-

General Steele on Maximilian. New Orleans, Sept. 4, 1865. Meamers George Cromwell and United States, from New York, have arrived.

The Texas correspondent of the New Orleans Times, under date of Brownsville, August 26, says:—

The Matamoros Monitor of the preceding week an-nounces the arrival of Beauregard at Vera Cruz. The liberals on the border are quiet, but recruiting a large force for future action. A force of imperialists with a wagon

by liberal scouts, attacked and driven back to Monterey. A colonel of the late rebel army was killed. Reinforceand driven back.

eral Sheridan have nearly all gone home; but a large force still remains here as guards for the interior of

honor of Maximilian's Minister, which was attended by General Steele and other United States officers, who had dined with him on a previous occasion. General Steels toasted the Emperor.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence.

ery connected with the late sending of a corpse through Harnden's express in a box purporting to contain carpenters' tools. Mr. Webster, agent of the express company here, detected this morning the man who left the safekeeping of Captain Hitchcock, Provost Marshal of wards said it was Nathaniel Childs, of the Fifth Massachusetts heavy artillery. He proves to be on detached chustis heavy artillery. He proves to be on detached duty in the Engineer Department here. He gives contradictory stories about the box, and altogether makes a very lame explanation of his connection with the affair. He claims most positively to know nothing of any corpse being in the box sent by him, but says it contained tools, which tooks he says he stole from the department. Saying nothing of his contradictory statements, his looks are decidedly against him, and manners not prepossessing. No one is known to be missing thus far, and with the clue obtained through the arrest of Childs, the case is about as myasterious as ever. The affair will undergo a more thorough and searching investigation.

A NEW STRAMBIL.

The fine steamer Magenta, formerly on the Hudson river, has been added to the new line of steamers between Norfolk, this place and Richmond. She began her trips this morning, under the management of Captain Boulson. For speed, magnificence of furniture and all the qualifications and appointments of a first class steamer she is not excelled. It is believed she cannot be beaten by any steamer in these waters.

RESOURCES OF NORFOLK.

The Norfolkians are gradually opening their eyes to the importance of their resources. A meeting was called for last evening at the City Hall to devise and if possible settle upon some plan most likely to develope these resources most rapidly and to the greatest advantage to the city. Owing to the storm and the limited attendance, nothing was done beyond a brief speech by Colonel Sangster. An adjournment took place till to-morrow evening.

RETURNED TO DUTT.

Captain Andrew Ainsworth, the popular and efficients.

RETURNED TO DUTT.

Captain Andrew Ainsworth, the popular and efficient Captain of the Port, has returned to duty. He has been absent two weeks on official business.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 4, 1865.

The brig Nellie arrived at Norfolk from Turk's Island. with a cargo of sait, consigned to Cyrus E. Staples. This is the first arrival of the kind since the war.

The steamer Connecticut arrived at Norfolk to-day.

Shore, Va.

The steamer Escort arrived from City Point with the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana regiment

Colonel J. W. Orr, bound home, via Baltimore. The steamer Magenta has arrived from New York, and it is understood that she is to be placed on some passer route from this place.

News from the Pacific Coast. San Francisco, Sept. 5, 165 There has been no news from the Shanandoal since

the arrival of the Nile. Three small vessels were recently purchased in this

Four vessels are on the berth for Hong Kong charging x dollars for freight. The annual State election takes place to-norrow for Supreme Judge and members of the Legelature, who will elect a successor to Senator McDongall The contest is confined principally to rival divisions in the Union party favoring different Senatorial candidates. democratic, the regular Union and the independent

Union—the latter representing the interest of the peo-ple's party in regard to local legislative affairs. The con-

Sr. Louis, Sept. 6, 1868. Pierre Chouteau, Jr., for many years at the head of the Americas, Fur Company, and one of the first settlers and oldest citizens of the city, died to day.

Cotton, 38c. a 41c. Flour lower; sales at \$7 25 for single extra, and \$5 1214 a \$10 75 for double ditto. Corn drooping at Mc. a 77c. Oats, 36c. a 48c. Whiskey, \$2 25. Mess pork, \$28 60.

Treaty With the Apache Indians, Sr. Louis, Sept. 6, 1865.

General Sanborr has made a temporary treaty of peace with the Apache, Camanche and Kiowa Indians, and ceased hostilites against them until a permanent Fatal Affray and Lynch Law at Knox-

The Chattarooga Gazetic says:—A difficulty occurred at Knoxville yesterday between W. S. Hall, Clerk of the Circuit Court at Knoxville, and a young man named Baser, late of the rebel army, resulting in the death of Mall. Baker was committed to jail; but the citizens got him from the sheriff and hung him.

A very excited state of feeling exists between the blacks and whites of Chattanooga.

New England Agricultural Society-THE GREAT TROTTING MATCHES—THE WOOL GROW-ERS' CONVENTION. CONCORD. N. H. Sept. 6 1840

Blackstone Belle, Empress, Farmer's Daughter and Ethan Allet are all entered for the great trot on Thursday afternoon. For Friday the celebrated stallions Fearnaught, Ethan Allen, Tacony and George M. Patchen, Jr., are entered. The crowd in attendance is immense, but t will be larger on Thursday and Friday, as many were

detained by the weather to-day.

At the station trot to-day Ethan Allen won the first nest, Farrage the three next and the race.

The Wool Glowers' Convention for Thursday avening promises to be a large gathering and of great interest. Dr. Geo. B. Loring, Colonel Daniel Needham and other gentlemen will iddress the convention.

Burglers Arrested in Toronto.

Toronto, C. W., Sept. 6, 1865.
Robinson and Bown, two men known as Pittsburg urgiars, were arreited here last night, while attempting to rob the residence of Mr. Drouillard. The police had previously received in intimation of their intention, and rapped them. Several attempts at robbery have been made lately, of whichthese men are suspected.

Annual Meeting of the Wool Manuface

PHILADRIPHIA, Sept. 6, 1865.
The National Association of Wool Manufacturers, originating at Springfield, Mass., held its first annual meeting in this city, at the Board of Trade rooms, this morning. E. B. Bigelow, of Boston is President. The association numbers two hundred members. They will partake of a grand banquet at the Continental Hotel this evening.

The much talked of trotting match between the cele brated horses General Butler and Dexter will come off this afternoon at the Fashion Course. A large police force will be, in attendance to protect persons and